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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	VARJEET WALIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	16885
Center	ORN	Date	13/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमाक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नही मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

AIJS has been provisioned in Art 312 of constitution and also recommended by various Law commissions.

Advantages →

1) The present system of Judicial recruitment has some issues as mentioned by Law commission
- Unattractive terms of service.
- Inefficient state public services recruitment.

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- unassured career progression

Hence AIJS will help in addressing these lacunae and help in attracting best talent.

by
- first appointment at rank of District judge
- clear career progression
- standard service entitlements
- One national recruitment exam.

2) It will help in meeting gap in vacancies.

3) All India character will impart diversity to profession of Judiciary.

Yet there are some issues →

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1) Recently 9 High courts objected citing erosion of its administrative authority.

2) Language Barrier → Regional courts conduct trials in regional languages which will be an issue for non native judge.

3) Possible turf wars between AIJS and state service judges.

Way Forward →

AIJS offers tremendous advantages. But some of the issues need to be solved first through →

- clearly demarcating authority of HCs over AIJS
- Rigorous language Training before inter regional transfer of judges.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The issue of lack of intra party democracy has been highlighted by the National Commission on Review of Working of Constitution NCRWC.

Challenges faced by Indian politics=>

1) Criminalisation of Politics - ADR report indicated 34% of current MPs have criminal cases.

2) Black money and muscle power in elections - Eg ECI recently counter manded 2 elections in 2 constituencies of TN due to

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voter bribery.

3) Party "High command" decision making structure

4) Vote bank politics based on caste based mobilization, religion based mobilization etc.
[Recently SC banned demanding vote based on caste, religion etc]

There are many other challenges as well but the common thread is that all are derived from lack of intra party ~~politics~~ democracy.

- Party Tickets are decided based on opportunism and psychofancy instead of consensus based decision.

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- The Presidents of Parties are appointed without consensus building in parties. Thereafter they dictate decision from top to bottom leading to 'High command' structure
- Dynatic Politics is emerging withing national and regional parties. They tend to politically mobilize people based on vote bank politics.

Way Forward →

- ECI can come up with guidelines regarding intra party elections.
- Masses should be made aware to elect parties which undertake intra party democratic functioning.
- All parties can come up with self regulated code of intra party democracy.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been witnessing merger of some autonomous bodies like -

- SEBI merged with FMC
- Merger of SBI and associate banks.

Such mergers have advantages ⇒

1) Remove multiplicity of Authority - Eg The spat between SEBI and IRDA regarding authority over Universal Insurance bonds.

This will streamline governance.

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2) Curb overlapping work →

3) Efficiency in financial expenditure will rationalise branches. Eg SBI

4) Coherent decision making.

Yet there are some concerns →

1) Possibility of administrative lacunae and vacuum. - If the merged body is unable to discharge all earlier responsibilities of the merged bodies.

2) Reduced oversight - Multiple autonomous bodies ensure multiple accountability. Eg in case of regulators

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3) Issues in integration of the workforce of bodies.
↳ Technological differences like e-governance platforms.
↳ work culture differences.

This could hamper functioning of the merged body.

Hence the idea of merger of autonomous bodies is a double edged sword. The solution is comprehensive study of proposed mergers and deciding on a case to case basis.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ECI has been instrumental in ensuring smooth democratic functioning by providing a level playing field for elections.

Yet ECI needs additional reinforcements →

1) Giving constitutional protection to Election commissioners against their removal. Currently only CEC has been provided to be removed on the process for removal of SC judge.

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2) Financial autonomy → Its budget should be charged upon the CFI.

3) Administrative autonomy → It should have separate secretariat

4) Banning reappointment of CEC under govt just like CAG, CVC to ensure political neutrality.

Other powers and laws needed →

1) ECI demands amending ~~RR~~ RPA 1951 to make paid news an electoral offence

2) Power to countermand polls in case of evidence of

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voter bribery. Eg Recently ECI had to resort to extraordinary powers U/A 324 to countermand polls in 2 constituencies of TN.

3) Model Code of Conduct should be applied on date of notification instead of waiting for declaring election schedule.

These will help ECI in dealing with new challenges like
- Paid news
- Voter bribery
- Use of Muscle Power

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Constitution provides for Parliamentary Priviledges which include – No court can question the proceedings of Parliament or conduct of MPs in Parliament

– To punish offenders for contempt of Parliamentary Priviledges

– To publish about proceedings of Parliament.

– ~~Excess~~ MPs need not appear in courts for civil proceedings during ongoing session of Parliament

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These privileges are important for
- sovereignty of Parliament
- separation of Powers.
- Freedom to MPs to express their views on floor of Parliament.

Such privileges are also extended to state legislatures on similar lines.

Yet there are some issues ⇒

1) Conduct of members of legislatures — violence, abuse etc

2) Absenteism from sessions

3) curb to freedom of speech to criticize functioning of

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legislatures.

4) Inefficiency and decreasing output of legislatures – constant obstructionism

Hence parliamentary & state legislature priviledges are in some way leading to issues in legislative functioning.

It demands a rebalance ~~iss~~ between fundamental right and parliamentary priviledges.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability, simply put, means answerability.

John F. Kennedy had said —
"Accountability breeds responsibility."

Hence accountability principle is essential to uphold rule of law.

In this light, extrajudicial killings can be said to be getting impetus from lack of accountability.

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Phenomenon of Extra judicial killings has been prevalent –

- Fake encounter cases. Eg - Ishrat case
- Accusations of excesses by army in AFSPA areas.
- Dictates of extra judicial organisations like Khap Panchayats, Kangaroo courts

The causes are →

Lacunae in government's approach →

1) Rewards instead of accountability.

Police officers are given incentives of promotions and bonuses which motivate them for fake encounters.

2) No institutionalised mechanism for assessing all extra judicial killings

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3) Protection from investigation to accused officers → Laws regarding prior govt. approval to investigate fake encounter cases.

4) Lack of Political Will to address issues of Khap Panchayats, Kangroo courts, AFSPA.

Judiciary's Response →

1) In various cases, SC has directed govt. to address above mentioned issues.

Eg ↳ Recently SC ~~decreed~~ ~~dire~~ judgement that AFSPA will not lead to impunity to army men against human rights violations.

2) Issues of judicial delays add to problem of extrajudicial killings as justice is delayed.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Real Estate sector had been suffering from many issues. →

1) A report on corruption declared that Real Estate is one of the four sectors resulting in maximum corruption and black money generation.

2) No transparency and accountability in real estate projects.

3) The prices were set arbitarily and resulting in windfall

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profits to builders at the cost of consumers.

4) ~~Cus~~ Customers had no involvement in decision making.

Such Lacunae had resulted in enacting RE Act 2016.

Provisions →

1) RE Regulation Authority and tribunals set up.

2) All builders and property agent had to ~~and~~ mandatorily register with authority.

3) Details of projects to be declared online -

4) Maintaing 70% of collected upfront fees in separate

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escrew account and to be used for project finances only.

5) Any changes in project had to be approved by customers.

Yet there are some hurdles →

Parliamentary Standing Committee recently gave a report citing some issues in its implementation →

1) Many states have yet not notified the rules.

2) Definition of projects is arbitarily changed to give relaxations to builders.

3) Customer Awareness about their rights under the act is lacking.

Hence there is long way to go befor RERA can meet its objectives

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The schedule 7 of our constitution has kept water as a subject in state list.

Experts have opined that there are many issues related to governance of water resources which have arised due to this →

1) Inter state rivalry → Eg Inter state water disputes.

2) Populism → Eg Punjab gives free electricity to farmers leading to groundwater exploitation.

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3) Incapacity of states to ~~det~~ develop irrigation infrastructure

4) Lack of investment as state finances are constrained.

Hence it is recommend that water as a subject, if moved to concurrent list can solve these issues →

1) Mediation and control of center over inter state water disputes.

2) Coordinated governance policy for governance of water resources.

3) Potential to leverage water ~~trans~~ resources for waterways, blue economy in seamless way.

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4) Interlinking of rivers, water resources will be easier for more inclusive distribution of water resources.

5) Coordination in preventing pollution, exploitation of water resources.

Yet this step can pose challenges like ⇒

1) backlash from states citing erossion of federal structure.

2) Regionalism over water issues could errupt.

Hence the move is not simple and has drastic challenges. It is better to try to resolve governance issues within present framework by improving governance capacity of states and more coordination among them

Platforms like NITI Aayog can help here.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Political executive is derived from legislatures which is periodically elected by the citizens

Civil servants are part of professional bureaucracy who are permanent and appointed based on merit.

There are areas of potential conflict in relationship of two as reported by Second ARC ⇒

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1) Clash of Opinion → Political executive basis decisions on its ideology whereas civil servants are trained as per professional bureaucratic functioning.

2) Clash of Ego → Especially when civil servants have their associations to mobilize strength from and political executives are their masters

3) Civil servants' Appointments, Promotions, Transfers are in hands of political executive. This creates resentment among those civil servants who fall out of favor.

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Healthy working relationship between the two is critical →

1) Both offer their own strengths
- Political executive represent will of the masses
- Civil servants give stability to government structure and experience in policy making and implementation

Hence both need to coordinate.

2) Even if any one is curtailed, good governance suffers.

Such healthy working relationship can be cultivated by —
- value training of both about respect, professional conduct etc
- Joint forums to discuss and address mutual differences.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGO's as the name suggests are outside structure of government and hence not part of ~~democracy~~'s politics of political parties.

Yet NGO's have ended up playing role in politics of Indian democracy.

- Environmentalism as political subject arose in masses due to works of NGOs in Chipko Movement, Save silent Valley etc. Hence nowadays Indian politics

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floats around ideas of National Action Plan on Climate Change, Ganga Action Plan etc

- Corruption - India against corruption movement led by Anna Hazare arose Indian masses against corruption. This even led to birth of a political party [Aam Admi Party] and corruption becoming important issue in manifesto's of political parties.

- Healthcare - Organisations like Bill and Melinda Gates, Public Health Foundation Ltd. etc have brought healthcare as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

center piece of Indian politics through their work ~~among~~ in Indian healthcare sector. Now we witness National Healthcare Policy, Mohalla Clinics etc as proposals by Indian political parties.

These are some examples among many others. NGOs have thus been able to mobilize some issues among masses which have eventually become part of Indian politics. Thus they have shaped India's politics.

Yet there must be some safeguards as well

1) IB report indicated propaganda propagation by some NGO's against India's benefits.
2) Many NGOs are defunct are used as tools to launder political money.

Hence their importance and also potential

misuse in Indian politics raises voice for their better ~~regulation~~ governance as mentioned in National Policy on Voluntary

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

It is believed that India's urbanisation will reach 50% by 2050. considering the fact that Brazil has 80-85% urbanisation presently, one can say India's magnitude of urbanisation is not unusual at all.

But the unusual pattern of urbanisation has raised some issues of governance →

1) Urban Local Bodies →

a) Lack of financial resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Lack of authority in wake of insufficient devolution of powers

c) Elections not regular.

2) Infrastructural

a) Over strained public transport, water supply etc.

b) Disaster Management not incorporated in construction and Planning. Eg Chennai, Mumbai floods remind of this.

c) Infrastructure does not anticipate future demand and inflow. Results in slums. Eg Dharavi in Mumbai

3) Others →

a) Women safety. Eg Nirbhaya case

b) Pollution of air, water, land.

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c) social issues like formation of ghettos

d) communalism, casteism is reflected in settlement patterns.

Hence we need Reforms →

1) Govt. initiatives → SMART cities, AMRUT, PM Shahri Awas Yojna, HRIDAY etc are schemes to rejuvenate urban infrastructure.

2) Governance Reforms → some Municipalities have
- direct elections of Mayors
- Raising funds upto ₹10,000 by issuing Municipal bonds.

Apart from this we need to develop multiple big urban centers instead of few metropolitan centers to ensure more equitable distribution.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is a practice of social exclusion of some victims in order to enforce social dictates.

It is a grave social evil ⇒

1) Against fundamental rights like right to life U/A 21, right against untouchability U/A 17, right to freedom U/A 19 etc.

2) Extra judicial in character enforced by jati panchayats

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Khap Panchayats, etc.

3) Source of perpetuation of other social evils - A mechanism to impose caste discrimination norms, occupational norms etc.

4) Against principles of humanism, rationalism and equality.

5) Source of harassment

Thus victims of social boycott are reduced to lives of inhumans. It is often directed against →

- Violators of social norms. Eg Inter caste marriages
- Patients of diseases like HIV, Leprosy
- Transgenders etc.

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Hence it must be treated as a criminal offence.

Recently Maharashtra passed Prohibition of social boycott Act which recognised the above issues and made it a criminal offense

- Provions →
  - Rehabilitation mechanism
  - Mechanism to report violation anonymously.
  - Holding the jati Panchayats responsible.

Hence we need similar legislations elsewhere to help realise social justice.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Art. 23, 24 prohibits human trafficking including trafficking of children and begar workers.

First we must realise the dimensions in which human trafficking is prevalent →

1) Sex workers.
2) Forced Labour
3) Child Labour.
4) Forced marriages. Eg Indian express reported Trafficking of brides from NE India to villages of Haryana in wake of declining

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sex ratio.

5) International human trafficking Eg Across India Bangladesh border.

The problem has various roots →

1) Ineffective implementation of laws like Prevention of child Labour Act, Anti Human trafficking laws etc.

2) Widespread poverty → forcing parents to sell their children for sex work, child labour etc.

3) Distorted social indicators Eg like sex ratio in case of forced marriages by human trafficking.

4) Lack of development (inclusive) and creation of healthy livelihood.

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Hence the strategy must be multi pronged →

1) Development [Inclusive and boosting employment)
2) Effective implementation of laws. Eg special police teams to track human trafficking -
3) Creation of intelligence networks
4) Stringent Laws as advocated by Kailash Satyarthi.
5) More inclusivity in social indicators and regional progress. -
6) Effective Rehabilitation is a must to address the problem
   - Economic - providing livlihood, skills.
   - Political - mobilizing victims into pressure groups
   - Social - value education of society to give them equality and status.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

ASER reports indicate that only 30% of class V student are able to read class II school texts. This shows declining quality of education.

At the core is a weak teacher education system.

- Pedgogic techniques are ineffective.
- Emphasis on rote learning.
- Discrimination and lack of sensitization with respect to

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student from weaker background

- Insufficient knowledge - ASER indicated that 20% of class V teachers are incapable of solving class V Mathematics problems.
- Recruitment lacunae, lack of performance incentive.
- Value education and work ethics of teachers are lacking. It leads to absenteism, lack of committment, dedication.

Hence MP commission on TE by SC recommended that improving Teacher Education is indispensible.

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Recommendations ⇒

1) Teacher recruitment should improve - objectivity and competitiveness in recruitment process.

2) Regular training and capacity building.

3) Monitoring of performance of teachers and followed by suitable training

4) Central Authority for Teacher accreditation, registration monitoring.

5) Mechanisms to report lapses by teachers

Thus Right to education will be bolstered and our demographic dividend will be better harnessed

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

section 498A provides for prohibition of domestic violence in all forms → physical, verbal, mental..

It is central to ensuring gender justice and women empowerment.

But recently the SC ordered that the section is rather misused by women to gain legal advantage over 'innocent husbands' in divorce settlement cases.

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In this process it cites the low conviction rate and high withdrawl of cases upon mediation. Hence the 'burden of proof' should be shifted from accused to complainant.

Yet the move is incorrect →

1) Low conviction rate should have been read as ineffective investigation or judicial proceeding.

2) High withdrawls of cases are often due to intimidation of the complainant.

3) The possibility of misuse should not result in diluting the law. Rather the

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burden should fall on judiciary and investigation agencies ~~that~~ to prevent its misuse.

4) Reports indicate that 90% of victims of domestic violence never report. This number will rise as it will be harder to prove occurance of crime which happens within 4 walls.

Thus the order reinforces the prejudices and myths which put burden of proof on women who are victims. Social stigmas and attitude already term the victims of such acts as "deserved victims".

Hence we should rather strive to strengthen such laws instead of diluting them

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and US's strategic interests have been converging in recent times →

1) Joint Vision Statement on Asia Pacific - about securing sea lines of communication in Indian Ocean and South China sea.

2) Countering dominance of China over the region - Eg OROB

3) Stability in Afghanistan, Middle East.

4) Counter terrorism.

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Hence India and US have a strategic Partnership wherein defense has emerged as major area of cooperation →

1) India's defense imports are now maximum from USA.

2) Logistical Exchange Memorandum of Exchange Agreement and Defence Technology Agreement

3) Joint excercises like Malabar excercise, Red Flag etc

4) Make in India in Defense will receive USA's investment.

The significance of this development is that India diversifies its defence

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relationships, aligns India's interests with Asia Pivot policy of USA, greater accessibility to Indian military to world through LEMOA. etc.

Possible Implications ⇒

1) Russia could be alienated. Eg Russia Pakistan conducted joint military exercises for first time.

2) China's efforts to isolate India could gather momentum as it plans to counter Asia Pivot Policy

3) Over reliance on USA which has historically placed many conditions on its defense partners.

Thus India and US cooperation is step in right direction but needs to be balanced with the raised issues as well.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has contributed to peacekeeping mission of UN by sending military contribution in 46 missions till date → Eg

1) In Sudan conflict
2) Sri Lankan civil War
3) Middle East missions.

The continuity of India's contribution must be seen in light of changing

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form, nature and variety of UN peace keeping missions →

- The nature of conflicts for which peace keeping Forces are deployed has changed.
  - Terrorism
  - Civil War
  - Disaster management
  - Management of Refugees.

- The composition of forces has changed. Now developing countries also have significant contribution.

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India's continuous contribution rests on its Foreign Policy - →

1) DPSP to help maintain International peace and order.

2) India's committment to multipolar world order.

3) Ideals against colonialism, neo-colonialism, and adherence to values of sovereignity.

4) India's strive for permanent seat in UNSC

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India's partnership with Africa rests on historical ties

- Gandhiji's advent in S.A.
- NAM pioneered by Ghanna, Egypt, India
- India's assistance on decolonising Africa.

Yet today the ties have progressed based on →

African Development priorities →

1) Widespread poverty, hunger,
2) Institutionalisation of democracy.
3) Need for rapid economic

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development.

India's development objectives →

1) India's interest in ~~re~~ natural resources of Africa. Eg South Sudan has Natural Gas, Namibia has Uranium

2) Vast African market for Make In India initiative.

3) Energy security

4) strategic interests in securing sea lines of communication in Indian Ocean.

Thus Indian Government has taken various initiatives →

1) India Africa Summit – 3rd held in 2015.

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2) Soft power → India by the Nile program for cultural integration.

3) Indian corporations like OVCL exploring natural resources in South Sudan and Sudan.

4) PM's visits to SA, Seychelles etc builds political trust.

Yet there are some concerns which need to be tackled →

1) Growing China's influence. Eg OBOR

2) Rascism against Africans residing in India.

3) India lacks deep pockets to invest in Africa.

Such ~~contentions~~ issues need to be resolved parallely.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ in Hague Netherlands was institutionalised by the Rome statute.

ICJ is not affiliated with UN. Its primary objective is upholding international law but only for those who are its signatory [Rome statute].

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Recently Russia has withdrawn from ICJ after it termed Russia's conquest of Crimea as annexation.

India has never been signatory bcz of some issues.

Issues with ICJ →

1) Compromises sovereignty of nations.

2) India believes that Indian judicial mechanism must be exhausted first before ~~going~~ going to international platforms. ICJ instead ends all proceedings once it assumes ...

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3) Misused by bigger powers to dictate its terms over third world countries.

4) Appointments are not democratic

Hence the authority of ICJ is being questioned increasingly. It must go for democratisation of its processes while ensuring sovereignity of nations is kept intact. otherwise it will suffer from question of legitimacy.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index is an indicator of 'Business Friendliness' of governance ~~of~~ and market institutions. India's rank in 2016 was about 119 which was non encouraging.

Steps taken →

1) Labour Reforms → Pandit Deendayal Upadhya Shramev Jayati Karyakram

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- Shram Suvidha Portal
- Apprenticeship Prohotsahan scheme
- Universal Account Number for Labourers.
- Random inspection scheme.

2) E-biz Portal - single window clearances - e-governance for Transparency, accountability

3) Taxation structure → GST, SAKSHAM PORTAL, RAFID model for IT

4) Bankruptcy Law

5) Arbitration mechanism in HCs.

6) Competitive Federalism to promote reforms in states. Eg NITI Aayog ranking of states' Ease of Doing Business promted reforms in land laws in T.N.

Thus Govt. is doing multipronged efforts

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This will help us in Make in India scheme.

Yet Further Actions are required ⇒

1) Eliminate corruption
2) RedTapeism and Policy parlysis should end.
3) Resolve NPA of Public banks to mobilize funding for businesses -
4) Create infrastructure - digital divide, Dedicated Freight corridor etc.

Such ranking can be helpful in facilitating a sound entrepreneural environment.

- boost investor confidence
- These rankings stimulate govt. to create enabling environment
- Foreign funding improves

Thus startup India, SETU, stand UP India will also benefit.

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian agricultural sector faces several forms of crisis
- Land fragmentation
- Crop failures leading to farmer suicide
- Decreasing productivity due to land degradation
- Threat of climate change.

Thus it is worthy to shift our approach to income centric model rather than production centric.
As reported by Swaminathan committee, it will ~~need~~ lead to ⇒

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Assured income and livelihood
- Decreased farmer indebtness
- better mobilisation of resources

such approach would demand extending MSP mechanism to all crops and ~~put~~ fixing the price at 50% over and above all costs incurred by farmers.

In wake of PM's aim of doubling farmer income by 2022, Ashok Dalwai committee has submitted its report →

Challenges →
Apart from those mentioned in starting.
- Appropriation of huge margins by middle men.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- infrastructural - technological

Steps need to be taken →

1) Reforms in APMC Acts
   1) for better price discovery.
   2) create competition, efficiency.

2) Impetus to cooperatives
   - helps prevent land fragmentation
   - better negotiating power in market

3) Supply Chain →
   - farmers need to resort to distress selling in absence of cold storage
   - Warehouse receipts should be accepted as collateral for loan.

4) Direct sales promotion to eliminate middlemen → Eg W. Bengal govt directly bought potatoes from farmers.

5) Lab to Land → Leverage technology.
   - 100% soil testing, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recent developments have been →

- Increase in center's devolution of funds to states from 32% to 42%
- Scrapping of Planning commision to adopt bottom up approach.

Such moves have resulted in more financial autonomy to states. But at same time India's fiscal center of gravity is shifted to states because of greater role of fiscal discipline of states now →

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Some issues creating disruptions in states' fiscal health ⇒

1) Loan Waivers. Eg UP, TN
2) Impact of GST
3) discontinuation of some centrally sponsored schemes.
4) Highway Alcohol ban would decrease revenue from alcohol tax.

Hence fiscal health of states is potentially grave leading to wider fiscal deficits. This will. Thus impact India's fiscal credentials more now. Hence the shift in gravity of fiscal center.

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As per Union budget declaration of review of FRBM act, N. K. Singh panel has submitted recommendations →

1) Fiscal targets can be delayed upto 2022.

2) Fiscal targets should not be fixed but rather flexible depending upon fiscal imperatives.
Eg - Relaxation in fiscal deficit target if economy is in slowdown.

3) Better mechanisms to report fiscal indicators of states.

4) Combined fiscal targets of states should also be set.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale of state run firms means when the government lowers its stakes to below 50%.

Many state run firms are facing challenges →

1) Mounting Losses → Economic Survey 2015-16 pointed out how government bails out institutions like Air India. But this puts strains on fiscal health and lowers market health.

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2) Inefficiency and sub-par output- Performance of agencies like Coal India Ltd. which is unable to meet India's coal demands despite 260 billion tonnes of coal reserves.

3) Lack of Autonomy - P J Nayak committee highlighted how it impacts performance of Public sector Banks.

Thus strategic sale of state-run firms can help in all these challenges

- Autonomy in functioning appointment, promotions, business decisions
- Bring efficiency, boost output through better governance.

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Yet it should not be undertaken uniformly for all state run agencies. It must be a case by case decision after involving all stakeholders. Eg - Indian Railways' privatisation issue.

NITI Ayog recently gave suggestions in this regard →

1) Adoption of transparent mechanism for sales like e-auction.

2) Give more autonomy to public sector enterprises. Eg decisions upto certain expenditure should not need prior sanction of govt.

3) Promote lateral entries from private sector.

4) Create independent bodies which can hold stake of govt. in such agencies - Ensures administrative autonomy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are broadly understood as fictitious companies which 'exist only on paper' and are misused for money laundering, tax evasion etc

These are not legally defined nor there are clear guidelines on their identification.

Recently govt. declared that many shell companies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

had been discovered after demonetisation excercise.

Also SEBI sent notices to many companies recognising them as shell companies, freezing them out of share market and increasing their scrutiny.

This invited heavy backlash from such companies which denied SEBI's accusations and even resorted to court appeals citing lack of evidence in SEBI's decision making.

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This highlights the legislative and administrative vacuum while dealing with shell companies.

We must clearly define shell companies through legislation

- currently SEBI understands it as those companies whose financial composition is not in time with their physical operations.
  - ↳ or companies which remain dormant in share market but suddenly gain valuation without any sound basis.

Further steps required →

- share markets should follow stringent KYC norms before trading any stock.
- Capacity building of regulators to regularly monitor prevalence of shell companies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

small and Medium Enterprises' importance → It is source of →
- 45% of Indian manufacturing
- 40% of Indian exports.
- majority employs weaker sections of the society.

Hence SME's development can help Indian economy in big way. It's employment elasticity is also very high as per report of Planning Commission. So it can be source of more jobs and livelihoods if it grows.

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Challenges faced by SME →

1) Difficulty in upscaling →
Labour laws, taxation laws are cumbersome - lead to high compliance costs.

2) Sourcing credit - especially in wake of inability to give collateral. - Also high interest rates.

3) Market access - infrastructure is lacking, also lack of exposure.

4) Availability of skilled labour.

5) Inability to compete with manufacturing giants like China.

6) Lack of mentoring.

7) Technological inaccess.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by Govt ⇒

1) separate Ministry for MSME.
2) For credit ⇒ SIDBI, MUDRA institutionalised.
3) Ease of doing business reforms.
4) Indian IPR policy gives special relaxations to MSME sector
5) Skill India Mision, Kaushal Vikas mission, SANKALP, Stand UP India schemes to promote skills and entrepreneurship.
6) MSMEONLINE.COM portal for ecommerce access.
7) Provisions for domestic sourcing in Make In India for Defense.

Hence the Govt has taken significant measures to help MSME sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Informalisation or Casualization of labour means absence of job security, social security and non-coverage of labour laws for the labour force.

As per reports upto 92% of our workforce is in informal sector.

Reasons →

1) Less employment generation in formal sector. Eg 2004-09 witnessed employment elasticity of 0.01% despite about 7% GDP growth

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2) Stringent Labour laws
- Increased compliance costs.
- Industrial Act prohibits firing of employees if labour strength is more than 100.
- so companies resort to hiring contractual labour to stay outside purview of labor laws.

3) Lack of skills and self employment opportunities for formal livelihood.

Casualization of workforces creates many issues →
1) Absence of Social security, Job security.
2) Not protected by labour laws.
3) Conditions of workplace, conditions of service affected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Economic survey 2015-16 pointed out that in this case companies do not invest in contractual labour Hence no value growth of labour force

Reforms needed →

1) Improve Ease of Doing business to help create more employment.
2) Impetus to Make In India to create jobs in manufacturing sector.
3) Promote employment elastic sectors like Food processing, Tourism, textiles etc.
4) Promote formation of Unions.
5) Equal remuneration to contractual employees as given to permanent employees — recent SC decree.
6) Promote self employment. Eg SETU

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

NITI Aayog recently released draft National Energy Policy for 2030.

It recognises various far reaching developments which took place recently →

1) Financial cost reduction in solar energy generation.

This helps in our aim to generate 100 GW of solar energy by 2022.

Thus our energy policy envisages decentralised solar

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power generation on ~~roo~~ home roof tops. This demands fiscal incentives and long term investment in solar panel manufacturing. International Solar Alliance is also step in right direction

2) Electric Vehicles ⇒ The policy released by NITI Aayog predicts savings to tune of $100 billion if we transition to E-vehicles. Globally electric vehicles have become cost effective and gaining popularity in wake of Tesla cars, Nissan leaf car etc. We have adopted FAME [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of EVs]

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3) Bio diesel, Bio gas as sources of energy for village economy. It has got impetus with development in technology of harnessing Jatropha seeds and cost effective Biogas plant released by Bhabha Atomic Research Center & TERI

4) Declining crude oil prices
It should be supplemented with adequate taxes so that higher consumption is not promoted.
It will cause environment pollution and CAD widening.

5) HELP → for local extraction of energy resources
Thus energy security will be getting new dimension and new energy basket profile.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

IT-BPM industry provides IT solutions and Business Process Outsourcing opportunities to firms across the world.

Companies like INFOSYS, TCS, WIPRO have made a global mark. They are multi billion dollar companies now.

Impact on India →

1) Huge Foreign Cash Inflow has helped our Current Account

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Deficit. ~~and~~

2) created employment opportunities in highly skilled sector.

3) Rise of India's stature in global market.

4) Contribution of services sector is 65% of GDP. This is highly propelled by IT-BPM.

5) Helped Indian start up ecosystem. Eg rise of Flipkart, Ola etc.

Impact on ~~gl~~ world →

1) Given cost effective solutions to foreign companies like Bank of America, American Airlines.

2) Helped process of globalization

3) skilled ~~to~~ labour produced by ITBPM of India gave highly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

talented employees to global firms like facebook, google etc.

Challenges faced →

1) Market Access – to markets of China

2) Cross border movement of employees. Eg. H1B visa issue with USA.

3) Global slowdown created demand supply mismatch.

4) Cyber security, data security, privacy security threats.

5) sub standard higher education.

Way Forward →

1) Bilateral engagement to get access to markets like China

2) Create demand within Indian economy for their services. Eg By boosting manufacturing sector.

3) More emphasis on quality in Higher education

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10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Union Budget 2017 mentioned the need for effective mult. modal logistics and transport sector for better performance of our Economy.

Integration of →

MM Logistics

- Railways
- Roadways
- Waterways
- Airways

How it helps →

1) Last mile connectivity - Eg Ports will be aided by railway lines' connection.

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2) Complementing the advantages of different modes. Eg - Roadways offers flexibility, Railways offers quantity, airways offers time advantage. Hence different requirements can be met with optimized combination of different modes of transport.

3) Lowers costs of operations due to optimised combination of different modes.

4) Different terrains of India can be served better according geographical needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken →

1) Setting up of multi modal logistics park as per Union Budget 2017.

2) Dedicated Freight corridors
- Western will connect to JN Port
- Eastern will be upto Dankuni
  ↳ will help serve ports of W. Bengal

3) Inland dry ports being developed for inter modal trans shipment as per MoU with UNESCAP

4) Roll On Roll OFF service by Railways in Konkan railway and Bihar where loaded trucks are carried by trains.

such efforts are necessary to improve our competitiveness especially as we are trying to attract global manufacturing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~UN Conference on Sustaino~~

Rio +20 conference recognised the threats of climate change over sustainable development, poverty reinforcement etc.

IPCC 4th and 5th Assessment Reports have indicated that it is difficult to accurately anticipate the future impacts of climate change with respect to which countries

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will suffer most or which sectors will suffer most.

This grave threat and uncertainty of its impact poses need for Climate risk Insurance.

- It shall be funded by a global contribution to mitigate climate change impact.
- Environmental refugees could be helped.
- Agricultural outputs will be threatened. Since it will predominantly impact India, CRI will help cover Indian agricultural sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Overall we need a comprehensive ~~Risk~~ climate Risk Management System ⇒

- Rehabilitation of people impacted by climate change like inundation of coastal areas.
- Developing adaptation mechanisms with respect to food security, energy security etc.
- Preparing climate change resilient infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Management has recognised that women are particularly vulnerable to impact of natural disasters.

Reasons →

1) Usually women are less empowered due to patriarchal societies. In post disaster situation they are unable to generate resources, livelihood for their survival. They thus slip

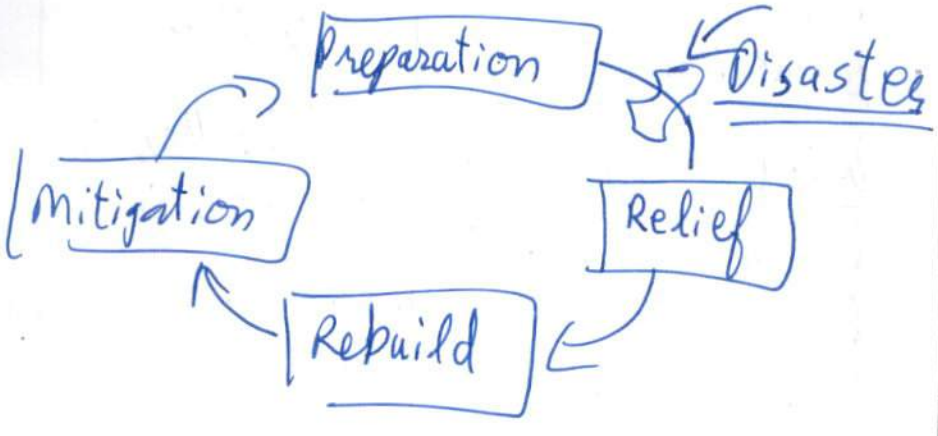
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

into poverty.

2) Domestication of women means they are less trained to respond during disasters.
Eg - Lack of participation in community mock drills.

3) Added responsibilities of taking care of children during and post disaster.

A typical disaster risk management cycle is →



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Role of Women →

1) Mitigation → Participation in disaster management plans, building infrastructure

Eg - Women are more sensitized to needs of children hence they will advocate designing cyclone shelters which are accessible to children also.

2) Preparation → Participation in community mock drills. Eg stocking homes with emergency supplies in case of threat of floods

3) Relief → Immediate rescue of victims. Women would excell in psychological care to victims.

4) Rebuild → Effective contribution in rebuilding better. Eg After Phailin cyclone, women helped in reinvigorating livestock sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves have been defined by IMD recently as →

- When air blows 5°C above ~~normal~~ average regional temperature in plains
- When air blow 2.5°C above average temp in hilly areas.

The effects of heat waves are drastic ~~and~~ →

1) Cause of heat strokes, dehydration.

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2) Predominantly impacts children
3) Numerous deaths are reported every year in North plains during summers.

Hence it must be dealt like a natural disaster.

Recently governments have been recognising its severety and taken measures like →

1) Proper definition by IMD
2) Real time reporting of incidence of heat waves.
3) Immediately giving holidays to schools during heat waves.

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4) Creating shelters in public spaces and infrastructure for respite during heat wave.

5) Urban planning to incorporate prevention of creation of Urban Heat Islands.

6) Bangalore is experimenting with vertical gardens to address the issue.

Hence heat waves are indeed dangerous. Effective protection would demand community participation wherein people also help each other with shelter, water etc based on compassion.

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14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

genome editing is a technique by which human DNA sequence [genome] can be altered, using tools like CRISPR etc.

Benefits in healthcare →

1) Potential cure to genetic diseases like down's syndrome

2) Help in boosting immunity in cases of HIV infection.

3) Somatic cells could be programmed to develop organs,

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body parts for replacement.

4) Precise delivery of medication is possible.

5) Vaccination against many diseases possible.

Yet it has created a lot of apprehensions →

1) Threat of Mutations in genetic structure.

2) Medical Ethics where possibility of cloning, designer babies etc opens up.

3) Safety of techniques has yet not been established.

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side effects could manifest after series of future generations.

4) Possibility of biological mass destructive weapons based on genome altering.

Hence genome editing is a double edged sword.

It is said that

"A tool is only as good as the person using it."

Hence wise use of the technology is the need of the hour.

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15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers are distinguished from normal computers in wake of their tremendous computing power. India has some ~~sem~~ supercomputers like PARAS.

Their benefits till date →

1) Weather Forecasting – Scores of data generated by remote sensing satellites is analysed by them – helps in disaster management, cropping pattern, etc.

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2) Research & Development → They are used in analysing data of Large Hadron Collidor, mathematical models etc

3) Intelligence gathering – Cyber space can be monitored for detecting cyber security issues.

4) self driving cars – have been developed by Google (Through Waymo) using super computers

5) Big data Analytics → Where terabytes of data is analysed for detection of patterns. Used for optimising resources, marketing etc

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Indeed supercomputer have been used in much more ways.

Due to their crucial contribution, India has National Supercomputing Mission →

- Assist leading research institutes of India through access to supercomputers
- Develop world class supercomputers currently India has none in global top 5 most powerful.
- Local technological development and bringing cost effectiveness
- Collaboration with IIT Kharagpur to be its nodal implementing agency.

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16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cryptocurrencies are virtual currencies which are gaining wide popularity. Eg - BITCOIN.

Features and advantages ⇒

1) They are based on public ledger system driven by blockchain technology. This ensures that online trail is build about all transactions. This gives system security and reliability.

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2) Peer - to - Peer Currencies
- Hence middlemen costs are eliminated - Financial efficiency.

3) Provides anonymity

4) Last mile financial access as cost of infrastructure is less than traditional banking.

5) Internationally tradable - No costs of exchange or hard currency conversion.

Hence they have gained immense popularity. Eg recently a university in Japan has started accepting BITCOINS for fee payment.

Yet there are many severe issues →

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1) No backing by central banks
2) Scope for misuse. Eg Recently Ransomware attack demanded payments through cryptocurrencies.
3) Anonimgty can pose chances of terror financing.
4) Cases of BITCOIN theft have been reported.
5) Not accepted universally.

Hence RBI recently gave guidelines
- It does not back any cryptocurrency
- suggests non use of any as it is not centrally backed.

However the benefits of cryptocurrency are immense. Thus RBI is working on DigiCoin - a cryptocurrency itself to offer best of both worlds.

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17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer Space Treaty 1967 was signed in backdrop of cold war era and increasing space race.

Its provisions →

1) Freedom of exploration to all countries.
2) No claims of sovereignity on outer space and celestial bodies.
3) No arming of outer space or satellites with weapons of mass destruction.

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4) Peaceful exploration.

However with changing times many challenges have emerged →

1) Treaty binds governments but ~~it~~ is not clear on private entities' responsibility.
Eg SPACEX, a private firm is planning to colonize Mars.

2) Issue of rising space debris.

3) Only weapons of mass destruction are ~~allow~~ prohibited. Other weapons should also be prohibited

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ii) In 2008 China downed its own satellite by firing weapon from ground. It was demostration of technology not regulated by Treaty. It raised threat of safety of outer space assets of other nations.

Hence there is a need to strengthen the Treaty.

- Clearly demarcate roles and responsibilities of private firms.
- Involvement of any type of weapon should be banned.

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18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA provides for extraordinary power to army forces - To search, seize any property.
- To shoot any one
- Impunity from laws.

AFSPA has been in existence since 60 years and has been opposed by Jeevan Reddy Commission and Second ARC.

Issues ⇒

1) Human rights violations. Allegations of excesses by army, rape etc.

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2) Prolonged army presence weakens local governance and alienates the masses.

3) Provisions for judicial recourse is virtually absent. Eg Army tribunal has not convicted any army man for violations under the Act.

4) Rising unrest in locals of Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur etc against AFSPA. Eg Iron Sharmila kept decades long fast to protest against it.

Yet the army demands that AFSA is necessary by —

1) Army is not trained to deal within ambit of civil laws.

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2) Countering insurgency, terrorism needs fear-free operations.

3) Army cites its strong organisational values that it does not misuse AFSPA.

Recent Developments →

1) SC in a case directed that any human rights violation under AFSPA will not be outside judicial scrutiny.

2) Tripura removed AFSPA last year.

3) Center has empowered states to take a decision on its continuation, Though center can overside it.

WAY FORWARD – As per Tripura example and Jeevan Reddy Commission report – We must build capacity of local police, CAPF and meanwhile prepare plan to repeal AFSPA gradually.

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19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Indigenisation of defence production is not only about economic prudence but also a strategic imperative.

Advantages →

1) self reliance in wake of war
2) Advancement of technology.
3) saves foreign reserves.
4) Efficiency in cost. Eg it was proposed that indigenous production of Rafale would have been 10 times less cost.

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5) Data security about our defence capacity. Eg Recently Scorpene Class submarine data was leaked which was supplied by French company.

~~Mea~~ Challenges ⇒

1) Requirement of ~~pr~~ investment.
2) Developing local supply chain.
3) Procurement assurance for companies before they can decide investment.
4) Ensuring that private sector doesn't hold country to ransome during war time

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by reducing supply.

Measures by Govt →

1) Defense Procurement Policy which mandates domestic resource requirement too.

2) Foreign Direct Investment raised to 100%

3) Strategic Partnership agreement for partnership between domestic manufacturers and Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers.

4) Defence Technology Agreement between USA, India for joint manufacturing in India.

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20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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